

Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

We have no encouraging news for our readers, today. The foreign intelligence looks bad. The rebels are erecting batteries below McClellan's army, which it is said the gunboats cannot shell out. The Mississippi river is slipping from our control. If we are saved from humiliation and defeat, it must be by the draft, and placing in the field half a million of men. Volunteering is too slow to save us.

**INTELIGIBLE.**—The Chicago Tribune urges that Senator Doolittle of this state and Senator Browning of Illinois are ineligible to seats on the bench of the supreme court, to which it is understood both are aspirants from this judicial circuit, because the constitution of the United States declares that—  
"No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time."

We don't know how Mr. Browning may be affected, but we are confident that our senator can easily get over that difficulty. He was elected to his present position when our state constitution said that judges of the supreme or circuit court—  
"Shall hold no office of public trust, except a judicial office, during the term for which they are respectively elected, and all votes for either of them, for any office except a judicial office, given by the legislature or the people, shall be void."

Senator Doolittle surmounted this trouble, and we presume he would have no difficulty in getting over the impediment the Tribune throws in his way.

**JANESVILLE SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.**—The following named soldiers from this city are in hospitals at Washington, as reported to the governor by Norman Eastman:  
Asahel Gage, Jr., Co. D, 2d regiment, sprained ankle.  
Alfred Teachout, Co. K, 7th regiment, debility.  
W. W. Folsom, Co. E, 5th regiment, fever.  
Charles Hautsee, Co. B, 7th regiment, sore eyes.  
William F. Foot, Co. D, 2d regiment, rheumatism.  
John M. Kellogg, Co. D, 2d regiment, exposure.  
R. P. Bassett, Co. D, 3d regiment, sick.  
P. G. Butler, Co. D, 2d regiment, Shrapnel, rheumatism.

**EDITORS GAZETTE.**—I was at the meeting of resolutions last Saturday, and if resolutions would do it, I feel confident that Janesville alone would save the country. But that game is played out; the Janger is too near; action, direct and immediate, alone will save us! If our city were on fire, our wives and children perishing in the flames, would any strong man think of drawing up a formal set of resolutions, assuring the Mayor of their determination to stop the flames and save them? If so, what would be his reply? It would be, "Stop your nonsense and go to work, and present your resolutions afterwards!"  
Who can read Ed. Wright's letter without feeling the blush of shame; he, a young and slender boy, enduring such hardships and relating them with the indifference of a French veteran, while we, like shiftless cowards, sit quietly at home?

Messrs. Editors, let there be no more meeting; let it be composed of all the able-bodied men in this city under forty-five; and let there be a voluntary draft and make up at once the number of men, or more, required for us.

We have probably six hundred men here liable to military duty. From them draw one in ten; if they will not come forward, draw the proportion (one in ten) from those who will come. I will take my chance.

**EARNEST.**

**Programme of Exercises in the State Teachers' Association.**

**THURSDAY, 31st.**  
Nine a. m., Singing; 9.15 Vocal Culture, J. E. Dutton; 9.35 a. m., Natural Philosophy, S. H. Penob; 10.35 a. m., Singing; 10.45 a. m., Arithmetic, Percentage, A. W. Whitecomb; 11.25 a. m., Physical Exercises; 11.50 a. m., Singing; 12 m., Adjournment.

Two p. m., Singing; 2.15 p. m., Chemistry, with experiments, Prof. Carr, State University; 3.15 p. m., Algebra, Quadratics, H. Bristol; 3.50 p. m., Singing; 4.35 p. m., Mathematical Geography, J. L. Pickard; 5.10 p. m., Singing; 6.15 p. m., Adjournment.

**RECRUITING APPOINTMENT.**—Jesse Miles, of the town of Fulton, has received an appointment as recruiting officer for the 22d regiment.

We are again encamped within sight of the Mississippi, and brought into communication with the "civilized world" through the government transports now running on the river. We have been thirty-two days on the march from Springfield, Missouri, to this place, during which time we have had no means of obtaining any knowledge of the important movements now going on in the country, beyond the limits of the mountains, swamps and wilderness through which we have passed. We came by way of Forsyth, Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon. These towns are all situated on White river. The river is navigable for small boats as far up as Jacksonport, during the season. Our transports were up at Clarendon a few days ago. This is some 60 miles below Jacksonport. General Washburn's forces joined the main army of General Curtis at Augusta. Here we found the 11th Wisconsin under Col. Harris, and many old friends had a social greeting. I met Capt. Chas. Perry. He looks well, and I learn is quite popular with his men. The 11th has recently suffered very much from sickness. The warm weather, unhealthy climate and long marches have reduced their ranks very much. I must give you a short account of quite a skirmish that occurred on the 6th of this month, about one hundred miles west from here, between the advance guard of the army and some three thousand rebels under Col. Rusk. The rebels had made several attempts to stop our march by falling large trees across and on both sides of the road in such localities as required a road to be cut through them before the army could pass, and as our men advanced they would fire on them from concealed positions, but a few shells thrown among the brush would invariably rout them. After retreating for several days in this manner they concluded to make a stand. They were all mounted, and had quite a number of the famous "Texan Rangers." Our forces in advance of the main army, some six miles, consisted of four companies of the 11th Wisconsin, commanded by Col. Harris, one of the 3d Illinois with three small howitzers, and some 200 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, under Major Clendenen. The rebels were first observed in a cornfield on the road side drawn up in line of battle. Col. Harris immediately ordered his men to advance upon them. The rebels outnumbering our forces at least five to one, charged furiously upon our men, but were not with such a storm of lead and grape as threw them into confusion, tumbling horse and rider indiscriminately over each other. They retreated from the field into an open woods adjoining. Our men bravely following up the advantage they had obtained, while the little howitzers threw grape at a furious rate. Here the rebels rallied their forces, and I learn from several who were in the engagement, fought with desperate courage, some even riding upon the very bayonets of our soldiers, but they could not stand the fire of our muskets; they again fell back and were now completely routed in full retreat. They scattered in the woods, each man for himself, leaving their dead and many of their wounded to be buried and cared for by our army. But the most remarkable thing about this battle is the great loss of the rebels, compared with ours. I was on the ground the next day, saw the wounded of both sides lying at the house of Major Hill, of the rebel army, whose body was found with other dead rebels, in his own corn field during the morning, and saw the graves of our men who fell the evening before, each buried in a separate grave. Our entire loss was six killed and fourteen wounded; of the wounded, it was thought all would recover except one, a captain of the 3d Illinois, who was shot through the head; while the loss of the rebels was one hundred and thirty-six left dead on the field, and seventeen wounded, two of whom I saw had been shot through the head and could not possibly recover. They carried off quite a number of their wounded, five of whom were found in a house the day after the battle, some five miles off, and it is supposed that many more were lying in the woods around.

I saw one ditty, or rather howl, in which lay the bodies of one hundred and thirty-two poor, miserable, deluded men. I was taken to the place by a sergeant, who had assisted in burying them a few hours before. He gave me many interesting items concerning the whole affair. Col. Harris was wounded in the breast—the ball striking the body obliquely, struck a rib on his left side, and glanced off, doing but little injury. This affair shows how short sighted those rebels are. If they did not know the extent of our forces, they might easily have known. They were foolish enough to think they could check the march of the army, or at least inflict upon us a severe blow with some three or four thousand cavalry, a correct drawing of at least one-half of whom would have made fit caricatures for the "Budget of Fun." They promised the citizens along the road that they would cut us to pieces and drive us back. They could not have done it with two hundred thousand such troops. They had no artillery. The Texas troops were armed with pistols and sabres, the others with shot guns and old rifles.

Gen. Hindman is somewhere in the interior with a force estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, but he keeps a respectable and safe distance from our army. He was last heard from in the vicinity of Little Rock, but I imagine he will have to find another location soon.

There is considerable Union sentiment in the northern part of this state, which, if even let alone by the seceders, would soon grow up into a respectable Union party. Union delegates were elected from several counties, but in the convention they were bought over, threatened and scared, and consequently voted seceder. The 1st Arkansas regiment is with us here. They now number 550, and I think they will soon succeed in filling it up to a full regiment.

The northern part of the state through which we passed is very hilly, and even

mountainous, with very poor soil. After we got down to Jacksonport, at the junction of the Black and White rivers, we came into a rich and flat country, interspersed with cypress swamps, and covered with an immense growth of timber. Here we began to come into a cotton-growing region, with large plantations and many negroes. But I notice negro property is very fluctuating here this season. We came by plantations on which were eighty or one hundred negroes all turned loose—"massa gone, don't know whar;" and when we began to inquire for the darkies, about three-fourths of them had also gone. Cotton has been the great staple of the White river valley previous to this year; but it appears that by legislative enactment and common consent among the planters last spring, they planted cotton generally instead of cotton, thinking to feed themselves and starve us. But if our army remains here until November, they will have neither corn nor cotton in many parts. They have burned several large crops of cotton already below within the last few days, when they heard the army was advancing. They now threaten to burn their corn as soon as it gets dry. They appear determined to accomplish their own destruction; but this is the work principally of those maddened seceders who control everything down here when out of reach of our army. Greater madmen never lived. They are sacrificing thousands of their own helpless people to accomplish that which is perfectly hopeless. We find but few people living on the road. In some neighborhoods, scarcely a man, woman or child could be found. There was not a single inhabitant in the town of Forsyth, containing thirty dwelling houses. We also found Jacksonport, formerly a place of over one thousand inhabitants, and from appearances quite a busy town, containing large and well finished buildings, deep and commodious store-rooms, all quiet, and not half a dozen families in the place.

I have come to the conclusion that to put down the rebellion in the south-west, we must fight the rebels on their own terms—like no prisoners, but shoot down every man we find in arms against us. Thousands who have sworn to support the constitution and the laws, within three months, are now lying in the woods waiting their opportunity to shoot Union men. Many of the citizens are forced into this rebellion by conscript laws, aided by a clique of robbers and highwaymen who have been a terror to the country for years. Nothing short of a musket ball or a hemp rope will stop their career. Get their leaders out of the way, and the laws will soon be obeyed. The innocent suffer with the guilty, and it cannot be avoided. It is so here in secession. Women and children are homeless and homeless, with little to eat or wear.

The people of Rock county, living in their quiet homes, know but little of the desolating effects of this war in the southern states. None can realize the sufferings and privations until they pass through the country, and the end is not yet. May we not all earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of difficulties and the return of peace? Here we are, one hundred miles below Memphis, with quite an army, and what the next movement will be, will depend upon the movement of troops elsewhere. Little Rock must soon be reduced, and the river must be kept open, and important points now in our possession held. But the weather is so warm now, and will continue so for some weeks, that I do not anticipate much activity in the army on the lower Mississippi. Our men are generally healthy, but the sickly season has hardly arrived yet.

I am anxious to get news from the north. A boat came down to-day with late papers, one of which I must hasten to obtain. This place has been made a military post, and Gen. Washburn appointed military commander. But few of the citizens have left, and those who remain appear to know how to behave themselves, so far.

WASHINGTON, July 29. A letter to the Tribune gives a different light of the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potomac. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels were scolded.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and stragglers from our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to sutlers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

**SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**—I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:  
Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Bende, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Bende directed the rebels to an ambush from which upon the arrival of our scouts they could make a sudden capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of Bende's, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a bullet in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the federal army driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set to work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Bende and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. Bende and one of the others were sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His home was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm.  
Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:  
"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:  
"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29.  
"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed)  
G. M. DODGE,  
"Brigadier General."  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.  
Col. Guitar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clapper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, he capturing guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan."

NEW YORK, July 30. Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.  
Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Stanton attracted considerable attention at Willard's, to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The secretary is not often so far from the war office.  
The statement that Lord Lyon has written to a member of the legation that England would recognize the southern confederacy is without foundation.

NEW YORK, July 30. The Australian, with Liverpool dates of the 20th, is below.  
WASHINGTON, July 29. L. Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Huntsville, reports on the 16th, off Abaco Island, fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, without papers. He sent her to Key West for adjudication. A later report from the same officer says that July 21st, he had captured the rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with 234 bales of sea island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lt. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 29, 1862.  
Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, 1000 rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more

WASHINGTON, July 29. A letter to the Tribune gives a different light of the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potomac. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels were scolded.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and stragglers from our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to sutlers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

**SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**—I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:  
Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Bende, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Bende directed the rebels to an ambush from which upon the arrival of our scouts they could make a sudden capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of Bende's, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a bullet in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the federal army driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set to work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Bende and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. Bende and one of the others were sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His home was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm.  
Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:  
"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:  
"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29.  
"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed)  
G. M. DODGE,  
"Brigadier General."  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.  
Col. Guitar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clapper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, he capturing guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan."

NEW YORK, July 30. Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.  
Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Stanton attracted considerable attention at Willard's, to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The secretary is not often so far from the war office.  
The statement that Lord Lyon has written to a member of the legation that England would recognize the southern confederacy is without foundation.

NEW YORK, July 30. The Australian, with Liverpool dates of the 20th, is below.  
WASHINGTON, July 29. L. Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Huntsville, reports on the 16th, off Abaco Island, fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, without papers. He sent her to Key West for adjudication. A later report from the same officer says that July 21st, he had captured the rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with 234 bales of sea island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lt. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 29, 1862.  
Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, 1000 rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more

WASHINGTON, July 29. A letter to the Tribune gives a different light of the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potomac. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels were scolded.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and stragglers from our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to sutlers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

**SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**—I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:  
Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Bende, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Bende directed the rebels to an ambush from which upon the arrival of our scouts they could make a sudden capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of Bende's, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a bullet in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the federal army driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set to work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Bende and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. Bende and one of the others were sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His home was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm.  
Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:  
"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:  
"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29.  
"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed)  
G. M. DODGE,  
"Brigadier General."  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.  
Col. Guitar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clapper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, he capturing guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan."

NEW YORK, July 30. Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.  
Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Stanton attracted considerable attention at Willard's, to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The secretary is not often so far from the war office.  
The statement that Lord Lyon has written to a member of the legation that England would recognize the southern confederacy is without foundation.

NEW YORK, July 30. The Australian, with Liverpool dates of the 20th, is below.  
WASHINGTON, July 29. L. Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Huntsville, reports on the 16th, off Abaco Island, fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, without papers. He sent her to Key West for adjudication. A later report from the same officer says that July 21st, he had captured the rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with 234 bales of sea island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lt. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, July 29, 1862.  
Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, 1000 rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more

WASHINGTON, July 29. A letter to the Tribune gives a different light of the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potomac. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels were scolded.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and stragglers from our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to sutlers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

**SPECIAL TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**—I have just arrived from Columbus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:  
Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Bende, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Bende directed the rebels to an ambush from which upon the arrival of our scouts they could make a sudden capture them. This plan, however, was frustrated by a young slave of Bende's, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federals of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a bullet in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving off the small force stationed there, and set fire to it. Our men being reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the federal army driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set to work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Bende and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the afternoon, and eight others during the night. Bende and one of the others were sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His home was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm.  
Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

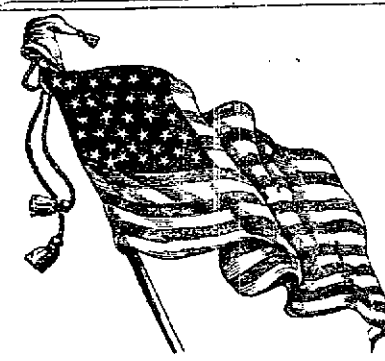
The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:  
"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:  
"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29.  
"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed)  
G. M. DODGE,  
"Brigadier General."  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.  
Col. Guitar, of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clapper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 3d Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitar reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, he capturing guns, ammunition, baggage, &c., in profusion. The officers and men behaved splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitar resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them over the Jordan."

NEW YORK, July 30. Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: You may rely upon it that a vigor never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field.  
Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Stanton attracted considerable attention at Willard's, to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The secretary is not often so far from the war office.  
The statement that Lord Lyon has written to a member of the legation that England would recognize the southern confederacy is without foundation.

NEW YORK, July 30. The Australian, with Liverpool dates of the 20th, is below.  
WASHINGTON, July 29. L. Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Huntsville,



The Daily Gazette.  
City of Janesville.  
Wednesday Evening, July 30, 1862.  
Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Wherever the foe but falls before us  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us

THE NEWS.

We have no encouraging news for our readers, to-day. The foreign intelligence looks bad. The rebels are erecting batteries along the Mississippi river, which it is said the gunboats cannot shell out. The Mississippi river is slipping from our control. If we are saved from humiliation and defeat, it must be by the draft, and placing in the field half a million of men. Volunteering is too slow to save us.

Correspondence of the Janesville Gazette.  
From Gen. Washburn's Command.

HELENA, Ark., July 15th, 1862.

We are again encompassed within sight of the Mississippi, and brought into communication with the "civilized world," through the government transports now running on the river. We have been thirty-two days on the march from Springfield, Missouri, to this place, during which time we have had no means of obtaining any knowledge of the important movements now going on in the country, beyond the limits of the mountains, swamps and wilderness through which we have passed. We came by way of Forsyth, Jacksonport, Augusta and Clarendon. Those towns are all situated on White river. The river is navigable for small boats as far up as Jacksonport, during the season. Our transports were up at Clarendon a few days ago. This is some 60 miles below Jacksonport. General Washburn's forces joined the main army of General Curtis at Augusta. Here we found the 11th Wisconsin under Col. Harris, and many old friends had a social greeting. I met Capt. Chas. Perry. He looks well, and I learn is quite popular with his men. The 11th has recently suffered very much from sickness. The warm weather, unhealthy climate and long marches have reduced their ranks very much. I must give you a short account of quite a skirmish that occurred on the 6th of this month, about one hundred miles west from here, between the advance guard of the army and some three thousand rebels under Col. Rusk. The rebels had made several attempts to stop our march by falling large trees across and on both sides of the road in such localities as required a road to be cut through them before the army could pass, and as our men advanced they would fire on them from concealed positions, but a few shells thrown from the brass would invariably rout them. After retreating for several days in this manner they concluded to make a stand. They were all mounted, and had quite a number of the famous "Texan Rangers." Our forces in advance of the main army, some six miles, consisted of four companies of the 11th Wisconsin, commanded by Col. Harris, one of the 3d Illinois with three small howitzers, and some 200 of the 1st Indiana cavalry, under Major Clendenen. The rebels were first observed in a cornfield on the road side drawn up in line of battle. Col. Harris immediately ordered his men to advance upon them. The rebels outnumbering our forces at least five to one, charged furiously upon our men, but were met with such a storm of lead and grape as threw them into confusion, tumbling horse and rider indiscriminately over each other. They retreated from the field into an open woods adjoining. Our men bravely following up the advantage they had obtained, while the little howitzers threw grape at a furious rate. Here the rebels rallied their forces, and I learn from several who were in the engagement, fought with desperate courage, some even riding upon the very bayonets of our soldiers, but they could not stand the fire of our muskets; they again fell back and were now completely routed in full retreat. They scattered in the woods, each man for himself, leaving their dead and many of their wounded to be buried and cared for by our army. But the most remarkable thing about this battle is the great loss of the rebels, compared with ours. I was on the ground the next day, saw the wounded of both sides lying at the house of Major Hill, of the rebel army, whose body was found with other dead rebels, in his own corn field during the morning, and saw the graves of our men who fell the evening before, each buried in a separate grave. Our entire loss was six killed and fourteen wounded; of the wounded, it was thought all would recover except one, a captain of the 3d Illinois, who was shot through the head; while the loss of the rebels was one hundred and thirty-six left dead on the field, and seventeen wounded, two of whom I saw had been shot through the head and could not possibly recover. They carried off quite a number of their wounded, five of whom were found in a house the day after the battle, some five miles off, and it is supposed that many more were lying in the woods around.

I saw one ditch, or rather hole, in which lay the bodies of one hundred and thirty-two poor, miserable, deluded men. I was taken to the place by a sergeant, who had assisted in burying them a few hours before. He gave me many interesting items concerning the whole affair. Col. Harris was wounded in the breast—the ball striking the body obliquely, struck a rib on his left side, and glanced off, doing but little injury.

This affair shows how short sighted those rebels are. If they did not know the extent of our forces, they might easily have known. They were foolish enough to think they could check the march of the army, or at least inflict upon us a severe blow with some three or four thousand cavalry, a correct drawing of at least one-half of whom would have made fit caricatures for the "Budget of Fun." They promised the citizens along the road that they would cut us to pieces and drive us back. They could not have done it with two hundred thousand such troops. They had no artillery. The Texas troops were armed with pistols and sabres, the others with shot guns and old rifles.

Gen. Hindman is somewhere in the interior with a force estimated at from fifteen to twenty thousand, but he keeps a respectable and safe distance from our army. He was last heard from in the vicinity of Little Rock, but I imagine he will have to find another location soon.

There is considerable Union sentiment in the northern part of this state, which, if even let alone by the seceders, would soon grow up into a respectable Union party. Union delegates were elected from several counties, but in the convention they were bought over, threatened and scared, and consequently voted seceder. The 1st Arkansas regiment is with us here. They now number 650, and I think they will soon succeed in filling it up to a full regiment.

The northern part of the state through which we passed is very hilly, and even

mountainous, with very poor soil. After we got down to Jacksonport, at the junction of the Black and White rivers, we came into a rich and flat country, interspersed with cypress swamps, and covered with an immense growth of timber. Here we began to come into a cotton-growing region, with large plantations and many negroes. But I notice negro property is very fluctuating here this season. We came by plantations on which were eighty or one hundred negroes all turned loose—"massa gone, don't know whar," and when we began to inquire for the darkeys, about three-fourths of them had also gone. Cotton has been the great staple of the White river valley previous to this year; but it appears that by legislative enactment and common consent among the planters last spring, they planted corn generally instead of cotton, thinking to feed themselves and starve us. But if our army remains here until November, they will have neither corn nor cotton in many parts. They have burned several large crops of cotton already baled within the last few days, when they heard the army was advancing. They now threaten to burn their corn as soon as it gets dry. They appear determined to accomplish their own destruction; but this is the work principally of those maddened seceders who control everything down here when out of reach of our army. Greater misdeeds never lived. They are sacrificing thousands of their own helpless people to accomplish that which is perfectly hopeless. We find but few people living on the road. In some neighborhoods, scarcely a man, woman or child could be found. There was not a single inhabitant in the town of Forsyth, containing thirty dwelling houses. We also found Jacksonport, formerly a place of over one thousand inhabitants, and from appearances quite a busy town, containing large and well finished buildings, deep and commodious store rooms, all quiet, and not half a dozen families in the place.

I have come to the conclusion that to put down the rebellion in the south-west, we must fight the rebels on their own terms—take no prisoners, but shoot down every man we find in arms against us. Thousands who have sworn to support the constitution and the laws, within three months, are now lying in the woods waiting their opportunity to shoot Union men. Many of the citizens are forced into this rebellion by conscript laws, aided by a clique of robbers and highwaymen who have been a terror to the country for years. Nothing short of a musket ball or a hemp rope will stop their career. Get their leaders out of the way, and the laws will soon be obeyed. The innocent suffer with the guilty, and it cannot be avoided. It is so here in secession. Women and children are homeless and homeless, with little to eat or wear.

The people of Rock county, living in their quiet homes, know but little of the desolating effects of this war in the southern states. None can realize the sufferings and privations until they pass through the country, and the end is not yet. May we not all earnestly hope for a speedy adjustment of difficulties and the return of peace? Here we are, one hundred miles below Memphis, with quite an army, and what the next movement will be, will depend upon the movement of troops elsewhere. Little Rock must soon be reduced, and the river must be kept open, and important points now in our possession held. But the weather is so warm now, and will continue so for some weeks, that I do not anticipate much activity in the army on the lower Mississippi. Our men are generally healthy, but the sickly season has hardly arrived yet.

I am anxious to get news from the north. A boat came down to-day with late papers, one of which I must hasten to obtain.

This place has been made a military post, and Gen. Washburn appointed military commander. But few of the citizens have left, and those who remain appear to know how to behave themselves, so far.

Our boats are bringing down large supplies of army stores and forage from St. Louis and other points above. There is some old corn around us, which our teams are gathering up daily. We have managed to obtain a fair supply of forage generally, but in some localities we were sometimes puzzled to get regular feed for all our mules and horses.

We had quite a rain here last night, which has cooled the air very much. The citizens tell us the hot weather has not come yet. If it has not, I hope it will fail to connect this season.

There are many pleasant residences in and around Helena. Gen. Curtis occupies as army headquarters the former residence of the rebel Gen. Hindman—a very elegant mansion, pleasantly situated. The beauty and luxuriance of shrubbery here exceeds anything I have ever seen. Yesterday I passed a garden in which grew quite a number of fig trees, full of fruit. Upon enquiry I was told they flourished, which their growth and appearance indicated. The myrtle trees are very handsome, some of them twenty feet or more in height, and the entire top forming one vast variegated cone of flowers, with all shades from a very delicate to a deep pink. This variety is called the "Crape Myrtle," and I am told continues in bloom the entire summer. Grapes grow here in great luxuriance, and of the finest varieties. In fact, it is a climate well adapted to the culture and growth of choice and rare fruits. Remove from eastern Arkansas the blight of slavery, and bring in the enterprise, industry and skill of the Yankee states, and we have one of the most attractive localities in our entire country.

J. C. METCALF.

BY TELEGRAPH.  
REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

A letter to the Tribune gives in a different light the facts of the reported carrying off of cattle from the army of the Potomac. Only five were taken, two of which had been slaughtered. The act was committed a mile outside of our pickets, by eight hundred cavalry. Our cavalry went out and the rebels skedaddled.

All the rebel prisoners at the Old Capitol, about two hundred and fifty, are to be released to-morrow, and transported to Fortress Monroe for exchange. About an equal number of persons, including rebel prisoners, deserters, and others, will be brought to our own army, were brought to the city from various localities, principally from Frederickburg.

Last night, in accordance with orders given by Gen. Whipple to prevent persons taking goods from Alexandria across Gen. Pope's lines, ten wagons heavily laden with market supplies, bread, clothing and shoes belonging to soldiers and other men, were seized near Falls Church and brought to Washington with fifteen prisoners having the property in charge. The men were released by the military governor, with an impressive admonition.

CAIRO, July 29.

Special to Chicago Tribune. I have just arrived from Cairo by bus. Two trains have arrived—one on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, at seven o'clock. The accounts previously received of rebel raids were greatly exaggerated. From official information I derive the following account:

Two hundred of Jackson's cavalry came to the house of a wealthy man named Beadle, residing near Humboldt, early yesterday morning, and as he was about starting to pilot them to the bridge inside of our lines, he discovered a party of six or seven federal scouts riding towards them; concealing himself behind a fence, Beadle directed the rebels to an ambush from whence they fired on the arrival of our men, thus plan, pounce upon a party of a young state of Beadle, who, at the risk of his own life, started across a cornfield and warned the federal of their peril, who at once turned back, hotly pursued by the rebels.

Only three of our men succeeded in reaching Humboldt safely. One received a ball in the breast, with which he rode six miles, dying soon after he reached the town. The other two were probably captured, as they have not been seen. A portion of the rebels then proceeded to the bridge, six miles from Humboldt, driving the small force stationed there, and at first to it. Our men, reinforced by a small party, drove the rebels back to the river, where they in time were reinforced, and the federal again driven back, and it was not until our troops were reinforced from Humboldt that the rebels were put to flight. Our men succeeded in extinguishing the fire after about sixty feet of the bridge had been burned. Col. Bissell's engineer regiment was immediately set at work, and at 10 o'clock this morning the bridge was repaired. In the meantime, large scouting parties were sent out in every direction. Beadle and four others supposed to have been connected with the rebels were arrested in the night, and eight others during the afternoon. Beadle was at once tried and sentenced to be hung this afternoon. He had taken the oath of allegiance, which was found upon his person. His home was also burned, as well as the houses of the four others taken with him. On their retreat the rebels burned a bridge on the Mississippi Central road, eight miles from Memphis.

Active preparations were made at Humboldt last night to meet the rebels, an attack being expected, and Gen. Logan threatened to set fire to the town upon the first alarm.

Heavy forces will now guard the line of the Mobile and Ohio road all the way to Corinth, and no more trouble is anticipated.

The following is a copy of the dispatch received by Gen. Quincy at Columbus, at 5 o'clock this evening:

"To Gen. J. T. Quincy:

"TRENTON, Tenn., July 29.

"The man who guided the rebels to the bridge that was burned, was hung to-day. He had taken the oath. The houses of four others who aided have been burned to the ground. (Signed)

"G. M. Donaghy,  
"Brigadier General."

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 29.

Col. Guitard of the 9th Missouri regiment, reinforced by Lieut. Col. Shaffer and Major Clapper, of Merrill's Horse, and Major Caldwell, of the 31 Iowa cavalry, 650 strong, were attacked at Moore's Mill, seven miles east of Fulton, at noon yesterday, by Porter and Cobb, 900 strong, and after fighting till after four o'clock in the afternoon, the rebels were completely routed, with a loss of from 75 to 100 killed and wounded, and one taken prisoner. Colonel Guitard reports a loss of forty-five killed and wounded, including guns, ammunition, baggage, and other stores. The officers acted bravely and splendidly. Cobb is reported killed. Col. Guitard resumed the pursuit last night, and will follow them to the Jordan.

To-day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Specials are very barren. The Times has the following: "You may rest upon it that a war never before known in the conduct of the war is henceforth to mark the policy of the government. The organization is perfect and material abundant, and soldiers are pushed rapidly to their places in the field."

Gen. Halleck and Sec'y Stanton attracted considerable attention at Willard's, to-night, by appearing together in the lobby. The secretary is not often so far from the war office.

The statement that Lord Lyon has written to a member of the legislature that England would recognize the southern confederacy is without foundation.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The Australian, with Liverpool dates of the 20th, is below.

WASHINGTON, July 29.

Lt. Rogers, of the U. S. steamer Huntsville, reports on the 16th, off Abaco Island, fell in with the British schooner Agnes, of Nassau, from Harbor Island, without news. He sent her to Key West for adjudication. A later report from the same officer says that, July 21st, he had captured the rebel steamer Reliance, just out from Doboy Bar, Georgia, and bound to Nassau, with 234 bales of sea island cotton. The Reliance was commanded by Lt. Gladding, formerly of the U. S. Navy.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC,  
July 29, 1862.

Dr. Williams, who has been a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C., for several months, who arrived here on Saturday, having been unconditionally released, states that for ten days after the battles in front of Richmond, 1000 rebel troops passed through that town daily on their way to Richmond, and more

on their way. The Dr.'s window overlooked the railroad and depot, and gave him a good opportunity to ascertain what was going on there. The troops came from James Island and eastern Georgia.

Among the other facts the doctor ascertained that 11,000 troops were at Charlottesville, waiting transportation to Richmond. That 30,000 conscripts had been raised in each of the states of Tennessee and Georgia since the 5th of July, and a proportionate number in each of the other southern states. He heard the adjutant of Col. Goodwin, who commands the post of Salisbury, that the adjutant of Gen. Hill told him that the rebels had 173,000 troops engaged in the battle of seven days. He was accompanied by Dr. Stone who was taken prisoner at Bull Run, and who corroborates the statement so far as relates to the movement of troops on their way to Richmond. They passed long trains of empty cars on their way south. If their statements are true and there is every reason to believe they are, it shows the rebels are seeking their all in this state, by concentrating within their borders an overwhelming force.

The boats, to-day, brought home 491 wounded prisoners from Richmond, leaving about 700 yet to come.

Boston, July 29.

An individual came to grief on the Common last night, in consequence of advocating Jeff. Davis and the chivalry of the south. The crowd not seeing it in that light, kindly ducked him in the big pond.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

CAIRO, July 30.

The steamer Platte Valley from Memphis, brings news of the capture of the dispatch boat Saline Wood by the rebels, one hundred and fifty miles above Vicksburg. The rebels had a masked battery and succeeded in hitting her steam pipe and disabling her. They took quite a number of prisoners and destroyed the boat.

The Queen of the West was also fired in to on her way up; two or three were killed and several wounded.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Stocks more active and higher. Gold lower; opened \$115, closed 114 1/2. Receipts of wheat, 3,758 bushels; market firm and quiet. Sales 10,000 bushels, at 4.90 a bushel western, 5.25, 40 common to medium extra western.

Receipts of wheat, 106,322 bushels. Market 1 1/4c bid. Fair demand. Sales—100,000 bushels of 1 1/4c bid. Chicago spring, 1.17, 1.22 bid. 1 1/2c, 1.23, 1.24 amber Iowa, 1.29, 1.33 for winter red western.

SANDY HOOK, July 30.

The Australasian from Liverpool 19th, via Queenstown 20th, arrived off this point this morning.

In the house of commons Lindsay's motion to offer mediation and for recognition of the southern confederacy was debated for hour and a half.

Lord Palmerston opposed it, and appealed to the house to leave matters in the hands of the government.

The motion was finally withdrawn. Breadstuff market firmer with a trifling advance. Provisions quiet and steady. The excitement prevalent when the Nova Scotia left London under the false rumor of disasters to McClellan, offers to surrender. Gen. Lee received a quinquina by the Arabia, but during Friday the news received credence although the Arabia's advice, two days later was fully falsified. Dealing in American securities suspended even under the Arabia's advice. The Times thinks the news is not shown to be wholly untrue.

In the house of commons, on the 18th, Lindsay's motion declaring that the confederates have shown such a determination and ability to maintain their independence that the propriety of offering mediation, in view of the serious and immediate consideration of the government, Lindsay was pressed to withdraw his motion, but felt it his duty to proceed. He argued strongly in favor of it, as did Lord A. Van Tempest, Whitehead and Gregory. Mr. Taylor and Lord Palmerston spoke against it. The latter earnestly advised that the question be left to the government.

In the course of his speech he treated the issue of the war as a foregone conclusion, saying that the only satisfactory termination of that could be anticipated was an amicable settlement. This, however, he thought would be impeded rather than facilitated by debates in parliament. He contended that the acknowledgement of England could give the north no cause of offense, but thought the present position of the contest would not justify the recognition of southern independence. He again appealed to Lindsay to withdraw his motion, which was finally done.

NEW YORK, July 30.

The London Times, Friday, publishes a third edition, containing the following:

BALTIMORE, July 3.

A communication from Fort Monroe, 2d, states that Gorman and Mead had arrived there, wounded. They state that the divisions of Gen. McCall and Reynolds had surrendered to the confederates. Gen. McClellan was on board the Galena. Jackson was in the rear of the federal, and Price in front. Gen. Lee refuses to grant any terms of capitulation, and demands the unconditional surrender of the federal troops. Federal flags have been taken down from the newspaper offices in Baltimore. The above was by the Glasgow, at Cork.

The arrival of the Arabia on the 19th with regular dispatches from New York completely upset this canon, which was from unquestionable secession quarters.

The Times says every man can see that the time draws near when the government must give its opinion. If McClellan is proved incapable of resuming the offensive, the propriety of treating the confederacy as independent may be justly discussed in the cabinet.

The Daily News and Star applaud Palmerston's views, and contend that the time has not yet arrived for mediation.

During the debate on colonial military expenditures in the house of lords, the Canadians were reproached for negligence in providing a strong military force.

English journals attack the Orleans princes for the course they have pursued with the northern army.

The princess Clothilde gave birth to a prince on the 18th.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.

LATEST—Liverpool breadstuffs market, yesterday, closed quiet and firm.

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again asserts that the Emperor Napoleon is about to offer mediation of France to America, and says the drift of public opinion is in favor of such a course.

The Monitor publishes an account of the battles before Richmond, and says one thing is certain, the army of the north was crushed on the field by overwhelming numbers. It had then to give up foot by foot several miles of ground. It has lost guns, prisoners and stores, and for the present Richmond is disengaged.

The weather has been rather more summer-like.

R. S. & Co., and others report flour quiet and firm. Wheat in good demand.

In a few days the keel of another iron-clad vessel, larger than the ten Ericsson gunboats in course of construction, will be laid near one of the town wharves, in New York. The mailed vessels now building are all gunboats, except the new Ironsides and Ronoke. The latter are the only two which approach in magnitude the monsters of England and France.

The Cotton Goods Market.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, Saturday evening, July 29.

The unsettled and excited market which we noticed a week ago still continues, and prices of all kinds of cotton goods have still further advanced. In New York the market during the past week has been almost entirely in the hands of speculators, and it is difficult to tell what turn affairs may finally take. Early in the week heavy sheetings were advanced 3/4 of a cent per yard in New York, and the market here followed suit with an advance of 2c. Since then there has been a decline and in the price of cotton of 2/4 of a cent per lb., but it will probably prove to be only temporary, and does not affect the market for domestic goods. The short supply and high price of cotton has already compelled 95 per cent of all the New England factories to cease operations, and the consequence is that cotton goods of all kinds are very scarce. The stocks of eastern houses are very much broken up so that our merchants find it impossible to get their orders filled, and it is only after an almost endless amount of writing and telegraphing, that they are able to secure even a portion of what they want. Low-priced Denims, Stripes, and Bleached Muslins, and also Canton Flannels are especially scarce, and it is thought by some of the best posted of our merchants, that there are not prints enough in New York to supply this market alone. Fortunately, however, the stock of goods now on hand in Chicago is quite large, and such are the inducements held out at this point to purchasers, that merchants from Ohio have come to Chicago to buy goods by advice of the houses at the east with whom they have formerly done their trading. Of course, with such advantages in their favor the dry goods houses in this city have had all the trade that they could wish for, especially as they are not very eager to sell largely at present. The advance in the price of goods here has not been as great during the week as in New York. Sheetings have advanced 1/4 of a cent from last quotations; stripes 1/4 of a cent; denims 2c; and prints 1 1/2 of a cent, and the tendency is still rapidly upwards.

We give the following quotations as the closing prices to-day, with the remark that in the present unsettled state of the money market, prices are liable to constant changes:

Heavy Brown Sheetings—Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Head No. 22c; Tip Top No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Appleton No. 22c; Lawrence No. 22c. Lighter grades were quoted as follows: Valley No. 22c; Esquire No. 14 1/2c; New York No. 17c.

Five Star Sheetings—Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c; Indian Orchard No. 18c; Great Falls No. 18c.

Sheetings—In the better quality of bleached goods there is not a very active demand, but the lower priced brands are very much sought after, and prices have advanced during the past week about 1/2 of a cent per yard.

Heavy Brown Drills—The market is still advancing. We quote: No. 22c; Salmon Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c.

Stripes—Falls No. 22c; Stark Mills No. 22c; Indian Orchard No. 14 1/2c; Indian Orchard No. 16c







LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1882:  
Chicago, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Milwaukee, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Madison, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Moline, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
St. Louis, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
St. Paul, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
St. Peter, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Tulsa, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Wichita, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.  
Yonkers, through, 1:10 a.m. 11:00 p.m.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual meeting of the association of teachers of Wisconsin commenced in this city last evening, July 29th. During the entire day teachers to the number of three hundred and twenty had been assembling, and by eight o'clock in the evening it was apparent that, in point of numbers, the meeting this year would prove more of a success than ever before. The citizens of Janesville in their entertainment, and the teachers in their attendance, have demonstrated the fact that war must bow his "sable crest" to education, and for a time, at least, the antagonism proves the potency of the force against the sword.

The exercises last evening were inaugurated by Hon. H. N. Comstock, clerk of the board of education, on behalf of the citizens, in a most cordial and eloquent welcoming speech, in which, with a few words, he painted the transcendent importance of education as bearing upon the destinies of men, and drew a thrilling picture of its bearings upon the present unhappy condition of the country.

J. Ford, Esq., of Milwaukee, president of the association, welcomed the teachers in a brief but cordial speech, following nearly the same tenor as the preceding gentleman, impressing upon his listeners the high and holy mission, to promote the interests of which they were assembled.

The prayer of Rev. Mr. Strong of Beloit was followed by a song—"Hattie Bell,"—by the quartette choir.

N. Bateman, superintendent of Public Institution of Illinois, followed with an address, a masterly effort, comprehending the entire length, breadth and depth of the theme, the interests of which he so nobly represents.

This noble appeal for education was exhaustive of the subject and embraced all its bearings both in social and economical views. Mr. Bateman drew for illustration of the beneficent effects of public schools, and especially of graded schools, upon the prominent men of the day: Lincoln, Douglas, Mitchell, afforded bright examples of the excellencies of common schools, and the speaker's own experience, extending through a period of more than a quarter of a century as teacher and advisor was drawn upon with effect in demonstrating the glorious results of common schools in contrast to schools of higher grade.

It was not the object of the speaker to discourage schools of high grade, but, as in the present day, the public schools are accessible to the masses, it was his design to give to common schools the importance their great utility demands.

The importance of the present system of the north as influencing the general intelligence of the people, was vividly exemplified in the contrast of the people of Massachusetts and South Carolina and of Wisconsin and Mississippi.

The speaker attributed the present unhappy condition of the country to the ignorance of the masses of the south, and contrasted by a happy combination of well known facts and statistics, the important part common schools did not play in bringing about the present affairs, and the part they must play in the return of the south to allegiance—a conviction the speaker expressed in a sublime climax, "bringing down the house" in the happy peroration.

The audience were highly entertained an hour and a quarter with the address, and after some minor business adjourned till 9 o'clock Wednesday morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.—Exercises opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Pratt, editor of the Educational Journal, and singing of "America" by the association.

The annual address of the president of the association was delivered by that officer, J. Ford, Esq., of Milwaukee, and was a fine portrayal of the duties of teachers and parents for the accomplishment of the great ends designed by the establishment of common schools. The speaker defined the model teacher in a manner as once assigning his requisites and necessary preparation for his difficult tasks. The speaker made many suggestions worthy the serious consideration of teachers, if they would succeed in their calling.

Prof. Carr, of the State University, delivered a fine lecture upon the atmosphere, and illustrated his theme by numerous and highly interesting experiments. The speaker's enunciation was peculiarly accurate, and, joined to his familiarity with his theme, rendered his lecture an important feature of the morning.

Subsequent to a short recess, the association listened with profound attention to a paper upon "High Schools a necessary part of our school system," by J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction of Wisconsin. This paper possessed additional interest from the fact of the author's great research in the constitutional, moral and social bearings of his subject. He proved by an elaborate argument, and by high authorities, the utility and necessity of higher studies in our common schools.

The morning exercises closed with some excellent singing of the "Continental," whose announcement was received with great enthusiasm. Immense applause greeted each verse of "We are Coming—Three Hundred Thousand More," as rendered by them, and after retiring they were called out and sang very finely, "Sail on, Ship of State."

The operation of the national tax law has been postponed until the first day of September.

TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I will sell at public auction, on the first day of September, A. D. 1882, and on many of the next succeeding days thereafter as shall be necessary, at the office of the County Treasurer, in the city of Janesville, Wisconsin, all the lands, tracts or parcels of land as may be necessary for the payment of taxes, interest and charges thereon for the year 1881.

AVON-TOWN, 1. RANGE 10.

Sec. Acres. 1. 100.00 2. 100.00 3. 100.00 4. 100.00 5. 100.00 6. 100.00 7. 100.00 8. 100.00 9. 100.00 10. 100.00 11. 100.00 12. 100.00 13. 100.00 14. 100.00 15. 100.00 16. 100.00 17. 100.00 18. 100.00 19. 100.00 20. 100.00 21. 100.00 22. 100.00 23. 100.00 24. 100.00 25. 100.00 26. 100.00 27. 100.00 28. 100.00 29. 100.00 30. 100.00 31. 100.00 32. 100.00 33. 100.00 34. 100.00 35. 100.00 36. 100.00 37. 100.00 38. 100.00 39. 100.00 40. 100.00 41. 100.00 42. 100.00 43. 100.00 44. 100.00 45. 100.00 46. 100.00 47. 100.00 48. 100.00 49. 100.00 50. 100.00 51. 100.00 52. 100.00 53. 100.00 54. 100.00 55. 100.00 56. 100.00 57. 100.00 58. 100.00 59. 100.00 60. 100.00 61. 100.00 62. 100.00 63. 100.00 64. 100.00 65. 100.00 66. 100.00 67. 100.00 68. 100.00 69. 100.00 70. 100.00 71. 100.00 72. 100.00 73. 100.00 74. 100.00 75. 100.00 76. 100.00 77. 100.00 78. 100.00 79. 100.00 80. 100.00 81. 100.00 82. 100.00 83. 100.00 84. 100.00 85. 100.00 86. 100.00 87. 100.00 88. 100.00 89. 100.00 90. 100.00 91. 100.00 92. 100.00 93. 100.00 94. 100.00 95. 100.00 96. 100.00 97. 100.00 98. 100.00 99. 100.00 100. 100.00

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette.

BUMP GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT.

WHEAT—extra talling spring 87c; fair to good shipping grades 75c; rejected qualities 60c to 70c.

BARLEY—wanted at 57c to 60c for 100 lbs., for choice samples; common quality at 55c.

CORN—pure white dent per 100 lbs. 24c; mixed lots 23c.

CATS—good white and shipping demand at 22c to 24c per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 35c to 40c for 100 lbs.

POTATOES—choice Neshank and Pinkeyes 45c to 50c per bushel; common qualities 15c to 20c.

BUTTER—plenty and dull at 70c, fair to choice 65c.

EGGS—In demand at 25c per dozen.

POULTRY—spring at 2.25, per 100 lbs.

FISH—Green, to 34c; Dry, 14c.

WOOL—rugged from 30 to 40c for common to choice clips.

THE NEW NATIONAL TAX LAW.

GET THE BEST. LARGE TYPE.

WITH CAREFUL HEAD-LINES AND INDEX.

BY THE TEST AND MOST SATISFACTORY EDITION OFFERED.

CITIZEN'S STANDARD (DIME) EDITION.

published by J. C. BARNES, N. Y. It has the preference over all others in business circles. It is the last revised and

AUTHENTICATED COPY.

AGENTS WANTED—to sell this edition. It has already had an immense sale in the great seaboard cities and agents have made from ten to fifteen dollars per day in its sale. Everybody must have a copy—every manufacturer, every merchant, every mechanic and every farmer. Forward it with other orders and none after will be taken. Sample copies sent, post-paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address of J. C. BARNES, 515 Broadway, New York City.

NEW LEATHER STORE.

ON MAIN STREET SIX DOORS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

WALKER STREET.

I have just received a large and well assorted stock of

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries!

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of the

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BARNES.

New York Cash Store,

June 20th, 1881.

RECEIVED this day by Express, 500 yards more of

Black Silks,

that we are selling at one dollar a yard.

SMITH & DOWD.

INSTRUCTIONS IN MUSIC!

Miss Margaret B. West,

TEACHER of Piano and Singing on the newest and most approved principles. Particular attention paid to the piano and style. Lessons given (if desired) at the pupils' residences.

Residence (late Mrs. B. West) corner of High and Walnut streets, opposite the residence of M. S. Pritchard, N. Y.

April 15th, 1882.

Paints! Paints!

A LARGE stock of all kinds of Paints and Oils, all of the best quality, and at the lowest prices.

COLLIER'S DRUG STORE.

Feathers Cleaned.

THE subscribers have taken a room in the building on the corner of Main and Walnut streets, and are now opening a branch of the business of cleaning and repairing feathers, and are prepared to do all the work in the most approved manner.

Orders may be left and sent for and delivered.

AMOS BAILEY'S FEATHER RENOVATORS.

W. W. DEXTER.

MACHINE OIL!

OF THE superior quality at COLLIER'S DRUG STORE, 201 E. Second St.

Tailors Wanted!

A FEW good Tailors and Seamstresses, at

P. B. BORNHEIM'S CLOTHING STORE.

SPRING PRINTS & DE LAINES!

WE have just received another lot of

PRINTS & DELAINES.

of the newest and choicest styles, and which we offer at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

ROSE GAUL & SONS.

Sabbath School Libraries.

SIXTY books, Class Books, &c. A very large supply received this day.

O. J. DEARBORN.

FLATS.

THE first article laid Lophoria Union Sh. Flats received this day at McKee & Bros. The goods are finer than any ever before received by us.

E. G. HARLOW.

HARLOW & NORTON.

General Produce & Commission Merchants.

FOR the sale and purchase of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, &c. Agents for the sale of Water Lime, Portland Cement, Plaster, Stucco, Salt, Flour, &c.

Office first door west of Farmer's Mills, Milwaukee Street.

May 14th, 1882.

The Douglas Memorial.

THE DIPLOMA OF MEMBERSHIP of The Douglas Memorial Association, beautifully engraved on gold, and containing a full and complete history of the life and services of the late Senator Stephen A. Douglas, is now ready for distribution to the subscribers to the memorial fund. To all persons forwarding to the association ONE DOLLAR will be sent one of these diplomas, properly executed.

To contributors in the sum of TWO DOLLARS or more, the association will send one of the above diplomas, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED BILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED TRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUADRILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUINTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEXTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEPTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED OCTILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED NONILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUADREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED QUINDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEXDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED SEPTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED OCTDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED NONDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED UNDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DUODECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIVE TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of TEN TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of FIFTY TREDECILLION DOLLARS, and in the sum of ONE HUNDRED TRE



Morrell & Fitch, plaintiffs, against Carlos Brown,  
A Brown hair wife, Edward Imman, Manly  
Horace M Singer, Mancell Talcott, Milwaukee  
Mississippi-Railroad Company, Milwaukee as  
George Hatt, Railway, Milwaukee as  
George Hyatt-James B. Hume, Alex W. C  
Cotton, W D Williams, Ralph Powers, A V W  
and John J Edwards, defendants.

It is adjudged by virtue of a judgment of the  
court made for said parties, made in and  
action on the 21st day of June, A D 1902, with  
under the direction of the subscriber, at presen-  
tation, to the highest bidder, at the circuit court  
house, in Menominee, in the county of Meno-  
minee, of Wisconsin, on

**TUE 22ND DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A D 1902,**

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, al-

county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and as described at the northwest quarter, and the northeast quarter of section number three (3), in township number two (2) north of range number (11) east, containing two hundred and forty acres of land, or so much and such part as may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and expenses of such sale.—Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, this 15th day of May, 1902. E. J. M. PUTZ, Sheriff of Rock County, Wisconsin.  
Edmund G. Power, Atty.

**CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.**  
William T. Burgess against Betty D. the defendant.  
The state of Wisconsin to Betty D. the above named defendant:  
YOU are hereby summoned and required to

been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit for Rock County, at the city of Janesville in this State, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and a copy of which is being served on the subscriber at their office in said city, with days after the service of this summons on you, in view of the duty of such service, and if you fail to appear and answer the within summons, judgment in this action will apply to the court for damages in the complaint—Dated April 19th, 1891.

BERNARD, GASSIDAY & JENSEN  
Attorneys, Janesville

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY**  
Lewis Tappan against Alexander T. Gray, John A. Anna M. Gray and Frances Anderson  
State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named

YOU are hereby summoned and required to  
appear in the County Court of the County of  
the complaint in this action, of which  
herewith served upon you, and serve a copy  
of this summons upon the Plaintiff at the  
Building, Milwaukee, within twenty days after  
service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service  
you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid,  
the Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief  
in the complaint. Dated May 21, 1922.

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, PIA  
The complaint in the above entitled case  
is on file in the County Court of the County of  
County, on the 21st day of May, 1922.

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER  
my 24th Plaintiff's Attorneys

An Ordinance

SECTION 1. No hares, mules or sheep shall be allowed to run at large in any of the streets or highways of the city of Janesville.

SEC. 2. No cattle shall ever be allowed to run at large as aforesaid, between nine o'clock in the morning and five o'clock in the evening of each day.

SEC. 3. Any of the above named animals, hereafter be found running at large, in violation of the ordinances, the owner or person in possession of such animal shall pay to the city of Janesville, a fine of five dollars for each animal found running at large, and for each and every violation.

SEC. 4. Any person may drive any of the animals, so found running at large, to any of the streets or highways of the city of Janesville.

charge thereof shall safely keep the same, and pay unto the releasor therefrom by the payment of the sum of five hundred pounds, or any lesser sum, as shall be agreed between them, if any reasonable charges for sub-sistence and other reasonable charges shall be paid.

Art. 6. If no claimant shall appear and no person shall be appointed with authority to receive and compound with the said claimant, the undersigned thereof, the same shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by said public auctioneer, in charge thereof, first giving twenty-four hours notice in writing to the said claimant, to appear in said city, and there the same shall be redeemed, then by putting up notices in at least three places in said city, and therein shall state the time and place where the same shall be sold, and the name of the person or persons who are the owners thereof be known to and found kept in said city, it shall be the duty of the

shall therefor, but any neglect in notifying a  
debtor shall not effect the purchaser at such sale,  
inasmuch as the same is a public sale.

Filed this 6th day of June, 1862.

Attest, J. BOWELL, DORR,  
Notary West, Jr., City Clerk.

State of Wisconsin.  
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
William A. Craft against Monroe Atkinson  
S. Atkinson.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment  
of the court and sale of the above de-  
fendant on the 7th day of June, 1862, in fa-  
vor of the plaintiff and against the  
above named, I shall offer for sale and sell  
at public auction, to the highest bidder, the  
Meyer House, on Main street in the city of

in and before the **COURT OF SEPTEMBER**,  
at the County of Jackson in the forenoon of  
the following described mortgaged premises  
that tract, parcel or lot of land situate  
of Jauvesville, county of Hick and state of  
Missouri, containing more or less than  
and twenty-seven (27) in Smith, Daily &  
dition to the record (now city of Jauvesville  
to the recorded plot thereon, unless the same  
be adjudged a judgment in said suit, to  
of said  
S. J. M. PUTNAM,  
Renick, Cassaday & Giers,  
Judson Plaintiffs Attorneys

**CHIOUIT COUNTY—ROCK COURT**  
Wm O Scott agt James F Scott and  
THY heirs of a judgment of sale and for

13. this section, made on the 14th day of June, 1862, by the said John C. Cummings, in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in Jauvauille, in said county, of July,

THE 20th DAY OF JULY, 1862, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, it is then said Judgment as follows, to wit: That the said piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Racine, State of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to-wit: a piece of land forming part of the corner of section six, town four north, of range five north, of the third principal meridian, in the village road at a stake, it being the southeast lot owned by John Cummings, thence east to said lot five rods, thence north at right angles to said lot five rods, and thence west to a stake being the northeast corner of said

**CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY**  
Berl Cook vs Edwin G Frink.  
By virtue of an execution issued out of the  
said court of Rock county for Rock county  
judgment in the above entitled case, and shall  
sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on  
**THE 16th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D.**  
at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon  
at the entrance to the circuit court room  
situated on the corner of Third and Madison  
streets, in the city of Janesville, in said  
county of Rock, Wisconsin, all the right

[illegible]

along said fence to the place of beginning  
meeting in the corner of land lying south of  
the northwesterly corner of H D Johnson's  
Big Foot and Madison road.—Held June 26,  
1907.

Jos. C. JENKS, Plff's Atty.  
J. M. PUTNEY, Jr.,  
Def.'s Atty.

**Sheriff's Process Sale**

**CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF**

Richard E Holcomb, plaintiff, against William  
Wells, Lorenza V Buckwell, Samuel S Johnson  
and John Johnson, Joseph Elmore and Ed Har-  
rington, defendants.

Matthews V Potos, Trustees of Holyoak Colli-

**THURSDAY, THE 14th DAY OF SEPTEMBER.**  
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the real estate lying and being in the county of Rock and the city of Jacksonville, in the county of Rock and the State of Florida, to-wit: (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12), (13), (14), (15), (16), (17), (18), (19), (20), (21), (22), (23), (24), (25), (26), (27), (28), (29), (30), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (36), (37), (38), (39), (40), (41), (42), (43), (44), (45), (46), (47), (48), (49), (50), (51), (52), (53), (54), (55), (56), (57), (58), (59), (60), (61), (62), (63), (64), (65), (66), (67), (68), (69), (70), (71), (72), (73), (74), (75), (76), (77), (78), (79), (80), (81), (82), (83), (84), (85), (86), (87), (88), (89), (90), (91), (92), (93), (94), (95), (96), (97), (98), (99), (100), (101), (102), (103), (104), (105), (106), (107), (108), (109), (110), (111), (112), (113), (114), (115), (116), (117), (118), (119), (120), (121), (122), (123), (124), (125), (126), (127), (128), (129), (130), (131), (132), (133), (134), (135), (136), (137), (138), (139), (140), (141), (142), (143), (144), (145), (146), (147), (148), (149), (150), (151), (152), (153), (154), (155), (156), (157), (158), (159), (160), (161), (162), (163), (164), (165), (166), (167), (168), (169), (170), (171), (172), (173), (174), (175), (176), (177), (178), (179), (180), (181), (182), (183), (184), (185), (186), (187), (188), (189), (190), (191), (192), (193), (194), (195), (196), (197), (198), (199), (200), (201), (202), (203), (204), (205), (206), (207), (208), (209), (210), (211), (212), (213), (214), (215), (216), (217), (218), (219), (220), (221), (222), (223), (224), (225), (226), (227), (228), (229), (230), (231), (232), (233), (234), (235), (236), (237), (238), (239), (240), (241), (242), (243), (244), (245), (246), (247), (248), (249), (250), (251), (252), (253), (254), (255), (256), (257), (258), (259), (260), (261), (262), (263), (264), (265), (266), (267), (268), (269), (270), (271), (272), (273), (274), (275), (276), (277), (278), (279), (280), (281), (282), (283), (284), (285), (286), (287), (288), (289), (290), (291), (292), (293), (294), (295), (296), (297), (298), (299), (300), (301), (302), (303), (304), (305), (306), (307), (308), (309), (310), (311), (312), (313), (314), (315), (316), (317), (318), (319), (320), (321), (322), (323), (324), (325), (326), (327), (328), (329), (330), (331), (332), (333), (334), (335), (336), (337), (338), (339), (340), (341), (342), (343), (344), (345), (346), (347), (348), (349), (350), (351), (352), (353), (354), (355), (356), (357), (358), (359), (360), (361), (362), (363), (364), (365), (366), (367), (368), (369), (370), (371), (372), (373), (374), (375), (376), (377), (378), (379), (380), (381), (382), (383), (384), (385), (386), (387), (388), (389), (390), (391), (392), (393), (394), (395), (396), (397), (398), (399), (400), (401), (402), (403), (404), (405), (406), (407), (408), (409), (410), (411), (412), (413), (414), (415), (416), (417), (418), (419), (420), (421), (422), (423), (424), (425), (426), (427), (428), (429), (430), (431), (432), (433), (434), (435), (436), (437), (438), (439), (440), (441), (442), (443), (444), (445), (446), (447), (448), (449), (450), (451), (452), (453), (454), (455), (456), (457), (458), (459), (460), (461), (462), (463), (464), (465), (466), (467), (468), (469), (470), (471), (472), (473), (474), (475), (476), (477), (478), (479), (480), (481), (482), (483), (484), (485), (486), (487), (488), (489), (490), (491), (492), (493), (494), (495), (496), (497), (498), (499), (500), (501), (502), (503), (504), (505), (506), (507), (508), (509), (510), (511), (512), (513), (514), (515), (516), (517), (518), (519), (520), (521), (522), (523), (524), (525), (526), (527), (528), (529), (530), (531), (532), (533), (534), (535), (536), (537), (538), (539), (540), (541), (542), (543), (544), (545), (546), (547), (548), (549), (550), (551), (552), (553), (554), (555), (556), (557), (558), (559), (560), (561), (562), (563), (564), (565), (566), (567), (568), (569), (570), (571), (572), (573), (574), (575), (576), (577), (578), (579), (580), (581), (582), (583), (584), (585), (586), (587), (588), (589), (590), (591), (592), (593), (594), (595), (596), (597), (598), (599), (600), (601), (602), (603), (604), (605), (606), (607), (608), (609), (610), (611), (612), (613), (614), (615), (616), (617), (618), (619), (620), (621), (622), (623), (624), (625), (626), (627), (628), (629), (630), (631), (632), (633), (634), (635), (636), (637), (638), (639), (640), (641), (642), (643), (644), (645), (646), (647), (648), (649), (650), (651), (652), (653), (654), (655), (656), (657), (658), (659), (660), (661), (662), (663), (664), (665), (666), (667), (668), (669), (670), (671), (672), (673), (674), (675), (676), (677), (678), (679), (680), (681), (682), (683), (684), (685), (686), (687), (688), (689), (690), (691), (692), (693), (694), (695), (696), (697), (698), (699), (700), (701), (702), (703), (704), (705), (706), (707), (708), (709), (710), (711), (712), (713), (714), (715), (716), (717), (718), (719), (720), (721), (722), (723), (724), (725), (726), (727), (728), (729), (730), (731), (732), (733), (734), (735), (736), (737), (738), (739), (740), (741), (742), (743), (744), (745), (746), (747), (748), (749), (750), (751), (752), (753), (754), (755), (756), (757), (758), (759), (760), (761), (762), (763), (764), (765), (766), (767), (768), (769), (770), (771), (772), (773), (774), (775), (776), (777), (778), (779), (780), (781), (782), (783), (784), (785), (786), (787), (788), (789), (790), (791), (792), (793), (794), (795), (796), (797), (798), (799), (800), (801), (802), (803), (804), (805), (806), (807), (808), (809), (810), (811), (812), (813), (814), (815), (816), (817), (818), (819), (820), (821), (822), (823), (824), (825), (826), (827),

77. of land occurring in the quarter of range 12, less, or more, make the ment. 1. County, Wis. 33m

8, seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), and eleven (11) in block one (1); all of blocks four (4), five (5) and six (6), all being in Roddion to the village known city of Beloit, at the recorded plot of the same; also the northern of the southeast quarter of section twenty town one (1), in range twelve (12) east, all in the city of Beloit, Wisconsin. Terms, cash.—Jas. H. Puffa's office this 24 day of June, A. D. 1892.

J. J. M. PUFFA, Sheriff of Rock County.

BYRON & VILLAGE, Plm's Atty's.



IN CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

I know him well. Lawrence Hinkley, Manly N. Moore, Charles H. Moore, James H. Moore, James H. Moore and Mississippi Railroad Company, Milwaukee and Chicago and Chicago Railroad Company, A. H. Perkins, T. Cole, George Grant, James B. Hume, Alex S. Bell, James H. Cullen, James H. Cullen, James H. Cullen, James H. Cullen and John J. Edwards, defendants.

N. purchase and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above action on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1882, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, the subscriber, at public auction, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1882, at the circuit court room in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, on

THE 28th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, A. D. 1882,

ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all the following described real estate, lying and being in the county of Adams, State of Wisconsin, and known as follows, to-wit:

Section twenty-two (22), township number two (2) north, of range thirty-four (34) north, containing one-half section thereof, more or less, of land, so much and such parts thereof may be sufficient to satisfy said judgment and the expenses of such sale.—Dated at Sheriff's office, June 10, A. D. 1902.

Sheriff of Rock county, Wisconsin.  
Edwidge S. Pease, Attye.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

WILLIAM T BURGESS against ROSEY PRATT.

YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has this day been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in Rock county, at the city of Janesville in said county, a copy of which is herewith served on you, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the undersigned, at their office in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff may take such action as the law may authorize.

Circuit Court, Rock County  
Lewis Tappan and Alexander T Gray, John R Gray,  
Anna M Gray and Frances Anderson.  
State of Wisconsin to the defendants above named, and  
each of them;  
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer  
the complaint in this action, of which a copy is  
herewith served upon you, and serve a copy of your

FINCHES, LYNDE & MILLER, PIA's Attys.  
The complaint in the above entitled cause was filed  
the office of the clerk of the circuit court for Rock  
county, on the 21st day of May, 1892.

### An Ordinance

to Restrain the Running at Large of Cattle, Horses, Mules and Sheep in the City of Janesville.

Enacted by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janesville on Ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. No horses, mules or sheep shall hereafter be allowed to run at large in any of the streets, highways, lanes, alleys or public grounds of said city.

SEC. 2. No cattle shall here after be allowed to run at large as aforesaid, between nine o'clock P. M. and sunrise of each day.

SEC. 3. If any of the above named animals shall

§ 10. If any person shall be found running at large, in violation of this article, the owner or person in possession thereof shall pay to the said city of Jamaica, as a penalty for each and every pound of said article, as a penalty for each and for each and every violation.

§ 11. Any person may drive any of the aforesaid animals, so found running at large, to any of the pounds established by said city, and the pound keeper in charge thereof shall safely keep the same within said pound until released therefrom by the payment to him of the sum of five dollars for each animal, together with all reasonable charges for subsistence and other expenses, any there shall be.

§ 12. The pound keeper shall capture and release said

and animals so impounded within six days from the impounding thereof, the same shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by said pound keeper or person in charge thereof, first giving two days' notice hereof by publication in at least one daily newspaper published in said city, and by posting up notices in at least three places in said city, and therein shall state the time and place of sale and give a particular description of the animal or animals to be sold; and to cause the owner or owners thereof to be known to said pound keeper and residents in said city, it shall be the duty of such pound keeper to notify such owner or owners of the intended

Passed this 6th day of June, 1862.  
 J. BODWELL DOE, Mayor.  
 ANDREW BOSS, Jr., City Clerk. 16733W

---

State of Wisconsin.  
 CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.  
 William A Croft against Monroe Atkinson and Jane  
 S. Atkinson.  
 N. Nance and by virtue of the judgment of fore-  
 closure and sale rendered in the above entitled ac-

**THE 19th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1892,**  
the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day,  
the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:  
That tract, parcel or lot of land situate in the city  
Janesville, county of Rock and state of Wisconsin,  
more or less distinguished as lot number one hundred  
and two (number 27) in Smith, Rely & Stote's addi-  
tion to the Village of Janesville, Janesville,

the recorded plot thereof, unless the amount due said judgment and all costs shall be paid before the time sale.  
S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff,  
BENNETT, CASSODAY & GIBBS,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

---

**CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.**  
William C Scott agent James E Scott and others,  
Y virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure in this action, made on the 13th day of June, 1882, I all expose for sale, as the law directs, on the sidewalk front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, in the city of

ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the premises herein referred to were sold at public sale, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Bradford, Rock county and state of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to wit:—it being a piece of land forming part of the southeast quarter of section six, of township six north of range number thirteen east, commencing in the center of the James H. Smith road at a stake, it being the southeast corner of a tract owned by John Cumming, thence east in the center said road five rods, thence north at right angles with

the road thirty-two rods, thence west five rods to a  
place being the northeast corner of said John Cum-  
mings' lot, thence south in the east line of said John  
Cummings' lot to the place beginning, containing  
the acre of land - Dated June 12th, 1862.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff  
Rock County.  
Jelld'w

---

CIRCUIT COURT, ROCK COUNTY.

Bert Cook vs Edwin G Frink.

BY virtue of an execution issued out of and under  
the seal of the circuit court of said Rock County,

THE 16th DAY OF AUGUST, A D 1862,  
the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon of that day,  
the entrance to the circuit court room, on Main  
street, in the city of Janesville, in said county of  
Janesville, Wisconsin, to the said court, for the  
bidding upon and all the right, title and interest which  
defendant, Edwin G Frink, had on the 21st day of  
November, A D 1860, or any time thereafter, in and to  
the following d. described premises situate in the village  
of Wisconsin Center, in the county of Rock and state  
of Wisconsin, described as follows: a part of the north-

the number thirty-two, number twenty-eight (28), in the number thirty (30) north, the range number four (4) east, bounded as follows: the line beginning at a point in the center of the Big Foot and Madison roads, the said point is fifty-seven and one half feet in a northwesterly direction from the northeast corner of and formerly deeded by John Wynn and wife to R B Johnson, said corner being the southeast corner of land deeded by Noah Newell and wife to D C Babcock, thence sixty-two degrees thirty minutes west along the line of the said Johnson and Wynn tract to the northeast corner of the land formerly owned by D C Babcock four chains and one half feet, thence north four degrees east forty-six and one half feet to the fence line of the lot on which now stands the store formerly owned by

by U P Farham, thence in a northeasterly direction along said fence to the place of beginning, except therefrom a piece of land lying south of a line commencing in the south line of said premises, opposite the northwest corner of H B Johnson's store, and running parallel with said store to the center of the E Foot and Madison road. Dated June 26th, 1892.  
E. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff.  
Jas247w

---

**Sheriff's Foreclosure Sale.**  
**SHERIFF'S COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK.**

Edward B. Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Rockwell, Lorena V. Rockwell, Samuel S. Johnson, Elizabeth Johnson, Joseph Sharpe and — Sharpe wife — Joseph Sharpe, Hurace Ormsby, Harriet L. Ormsby, William V. Passy, Trustees of Heloit College, Richard Palmer, Mary Palmer, wife of Richard Palmer, Asa H. Mumby, Eleazar Dyer, George Gardner, Jacob S. Newberger, Solomon Newberger, Martin Johnson, Peter Van Patten, Solomon Hall, Oliver Randolph and Albert Perseis, defendants:

N juryman: and by virtue of a judgment of the circuit court for the county of Rock, made in the above case, be sold under the direction of the subscri-

**THURSDAY, THE 11th DAY of SEPTEMBER,**  
A. D. 1862,  
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following  
real estate lying and being in the county of Rock and  
of the State of Wisconsin, was sold and described as follows,  
to wit: lots five (5), six (6), seven (7), eight (8),  
nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11) and twelve (12), in block  
twelve (12); all of block two (2); also lot five (5), six  
seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and eleven (11), and  
lot (12) in block one (1); all of blocks three (3),

(4), five (5) and six (6), all being in Rockwell's ad-  
dition to the village [now city] of Beloit, according to  
the recorded plot of the same; also the northeast quar-  
ter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six (26),  
town one (1), in range twelve (12) east, all being in the  
city of Beloit, Wisconsin. Terms cash.—Dated at Sher-  
burne, Minn. this 8d day of June, A. D. 1862.

E. J. N. PUTNAM,  
Sheriff of Rock County,  
Plff's Atty.

J. S. S. S.